

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8080

第十八界千六百

日二月四日正午時光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 24th, 1877.

四月禮

號四十二月五英 港香

[PRICE \$25 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

Notices of Firms.

To be Let.

Auctions.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

May 23, LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 530 P. E.—MANOAK, Bangkok, 20th April.
ECHO—SIMS & CO.,
May 23, DEXA, British steamer, 852, John Steele, Amoy 21st May. ECHO—GILMAN & CO.
May 23, CHINA, German steamer, 646, J. C. Akerman, Shanghai 19th May. General—SIEMENS & CO.
May 23, NANO, British str., 862, Pinchak, Foochow 20th May. Amoy 21st, and
22nd, GIBSON—D. TATE & CO.
May 23, SAN LORENZO, Spanish bark, 220, Pedro Mardarao, Manila 8th May. General—REINHOLD & CO.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
May 23rd.
One hundred British schooner, for Newchwang, Deutschland, German bark, for Haiphong. Gustav & Maria, German ship, for Haiphong. Thengala, Danish steamer, for Sigon. Villa de Rengunda, Spanish brig, for Manila. Nyassa, British ship, for London. Wash, British steamer, for Haiphong. Gustav, German brig, for Macao. Amoy, British steamer, for Amoy.

Departures.

May 23, CHINA, German str., for Canton.
May 23, MARQUIS DEL DUCRO, Spain, trans-
port, for Madrid.
May 23, TEVIO, Brit. bark, for Yokohama.
May 23, VENGA, French str., for Yokohama.
May 23, NOOKA, British str., for Swatow.
May 23, CANTON, Ger. bark, for Newchwang.
May 23, LOUISA, German str., for Haiphong.
May 23, ALASY, Spanish str., for Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per China, str., from Shanghai—
22 Chineses and 2 seamen.
Per Amoy, str., from Amoy—
6 Chinese.
Per Nankin, str., from East Coast—
Mr. Pitchon and 100 Chinese
to DEPART.
Per Gustav & Marie, for Newchwang—
15 Chinese.
Per Wash, str., for Haiphong—
1 Cabin and 25 Chinese.
Per Adriatic, for Bangkok—
18 Chinese.
Per Gustav, for Macao—
10 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish bark San Lorenzo reports left Manila on 8th May, and had light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Diana reports left Amoy on 21st May, and had fresh N.E. winds and heavy rains throughout the passage.

The German steamer China reports left Shanghai on 10th May, and had variable winds and rain during the passage. Passed the steamship Yangtze and three other steamers, names unknown.

The British steamer Nansen reports left Foochow on 20th May, and had light variable winds and fine weather. The first part made nearly north-west, and fine weather. The second and third parts strong N.E. winds and cloudy, rainy weather. In Foochow, str., Yesso, Gleason, Flora Castle, and Olympia. Passed H.M. gunboat, Mysgul, and str. Duxton in the River Min, bound up. In Amoy, str., Viking, Fenlow, and Hollywood, and H.M. gunboat Hornet. In Swatow, str., Calabar and Fenwick. A 4 p.m. passed the steamer Douglas, bound in.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
1. Shanghai-British steamer, from Hankow.
2. Hsing-tung, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
3. Foochow, British steamer, from Hankow.
4. Tung-tung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
5. Chinese, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
6. Ling-chung, British steamer, from Hankow.
7. Kiang-piau, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
8. Kiang-piau, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
9. Union, British bark, from Nagasaki.
10. Kieng-kuwan, Chinese str., from Hankow.
11. Kieng-kuwan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
12. Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
13. Kiang-piau, Chinese str., from Hankow.
14. Chinese, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
15. Ling-chung, British steamer, from Hankow.
16. Arctic, British bark, for Nagasaki.
17. Kieng-kuwan, Chinese str., from Nagasaki.
18. Kieng-kuwan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
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NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")The Comprehensive Work, now in the
FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been
compiled from the Best and Most Reliable
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it Complete in EVERY Respect.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

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With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the
Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-
pines.It also includes a mass of useful information
in addition to that usually found in works of the
kind.The larger Directory contains the different
Treaties and Conventions made by China and
Japan with foreign countries, together with
various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations re-
lating to Commerce and Shipping.It is further embellished with a Chromo-
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PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW

CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.
The Chronicle and Directory is the only
publication of its kind for China and Japan,
and it will be found invaluable in all Public
Missions, and General Offices.It is published in two forms—Complete at
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NEWGWANG.....& Walsh, Shanghai.

TRINITY and Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly

PEKING.....& Walsh, Shanghai.

NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.

TOKIO.....The C. and J. Trading Co.

MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyza & Co.

SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom.

SIHOUKE.....Messrs. Littlewood and Martin.

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LONDON.....Mr. P. G. Storck, 30, Pall Mall, London.

SAN FRANCISCO.....Messrs. Bates, Heron & Co.

NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co.

37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON, AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor

and Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALES AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYENTS

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFINED

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of

Orders it is particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, MAY 24TH, 1877.

A WRITER in the *Akibono Shimbun* has beendealing with the question of foreign inter-
course with Japan. He admits that great

advantages have been derived therefrom by

his country, but does not think they out-
weigh the disadvantages. He says:—"Since

the opening of the nation to Europe and

American commerce, the first ships have

been followed in quick succession by the

numerous fleets of all nations, trade is

daily increasing, the knowledge of the

sciences and the arts has likewise

increased among us, and civilization has im-
proved to its present condition. Thus it is

evident that foreign intercourse has been a

great benefit to us. Still, in connection with

this, when we contemplate all its bearings

there are matters giving occasion for great

sorrow of heart. If we examine the returns

of our trade we shall find that the imports

greatly exceed the exports, which is to our
disadvantage, as well as that by craft the
foreign merchants are always cheating our
innocent traders, and so get all the
profits." This is a very sweeping asser-
tion, and one that cannot be borne out. The
Japanese make large gains on their
trade and silk, the trade in which is increas-
ing, and in several other branches of trade
they realize handsome profits. The jury were
assured by recent returns, that the
import greatly exceed the exports, but whose
fault is that? As a matter of fact, a large
portion of these imports consists of articles of
luxury which the people of Japan are under
no compulsion to purchase. They choose to
buy them, and if they will have their whims
they must pay for them, and have no right
to grumble. If foreigners brought these
goods to Japan and insisted upon their being
accepted in exchange for the staple products
of the country, there would be some reason
in the complaint of the *Akibono Shimbun*. But
there is not, and never has been, the slightest
compulsion in the matter, and the Japanese
have no need to invest in superfluous unless
they wish for them. Moreover, there is no
very severe loss to mourn. They have had
fair value for their money, and have in
many cases gained valuable knowledge with
it. These imports include tools and ma-
chinery by the aid of which they have
doubtless been enabled to make many things
for themselves which they had previously to import.
They cannot expect to gain knowledge
of the arts and sciences of the West, without
some sacrifice, and as time goes by they will
probably be able to satisfactorily adjust the
balance of trade in their favour. They ownAt the adjourned Criminal Session yesterday
Wong-An, who was convicted on a vagabond
list of burglary and wounding P.C. Perry, was
brought up for sentence. He was sentenced to
five years' penal servitude and to be three times
publicly flogged during the first six months of
his imprisonment, receiving thirty strokes each
time he is flogged. Every month he will be sent
to a Yen-tse-ten, and if he has been released
by his master at Yen-mai-han, and if having in
his possession five other counterfeits coins with
intent to utter the same, he was found guilty
and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.
The jury were Messrs. J. B. Jones, Junr., A.
Wasefian, O. Noodt, J. H. Horgan, B. B. D.
Style, J. H. Banquet, and J. Hartmann. This
concluded the business of the present sessions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held
yesterday afternoon. There were present—

His EXCELLENCE the GOVERNOR.

Hon. J. G. ASTIN, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Sir JOHN SMALL, Chief Justice.

Hon. G. PHILIPPO, Attorney-General.

Hon. G. O. SMITH, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.

Hon. B. W. KNIGHT.

THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE COMPANIES LAW.

The CLERK OF COUNCIL (Mr. Wodehouse) read the following despatch:—

Downing Street, 3rd February, 1877.

Sir,—I have received your despatch No. 201 of the 21st and No. 205 of the 29th of November last upon the subject of Company Law.

In reply I have to authorize you to carry through the Council a comprehensive system of seve-
ral acts, and to submit to the Board of Trade a detailed
plan of the same.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The plan

is for the Surveyor-General to submit the

plan to the Executive Council after the

money has been voted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Has there been a

statement to the effect that it is a part

work?

THE SECRETARY FOR HONGKONG.—

I have nothing more to say, but did want to

mention that the plan has been submitted to the

Surveyor-General.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Will the

Surveyor-General receive the plan?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Yes.

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The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Yes.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Will the Surveyor-

meet this deficiency Tuang instituted taxes on wood, sand, and marshes, and demanded that the hill districts. These arrangements sufficed for the raising up of a good native industry; to provide suitable teachers for Christian schools; to prepare men for understanding the sacred sources, and to train them in Christian education, which will, as the best means of reaching the higher classes; and by it the native Ministry will be in a position to defend the church against superstition and infidelity. No one could feel but that the subject is an important one, though not fully agreeing with the writer.

The third paper goes forth the good that might be accomplished by educating the children, as far as able, into day schools. Children, said the writer, cannot understand preaching, but in the school they can be taught the fundamentals of Christian truth in a simple way. It thus becomes a valuable preliminary to a better education.

In the afternoon, another paper, by Mr. Lee, of Ningpo, was read, in which he urged the Board of Education to take a more active interest in the training also two papers on "Branding vehicles—Male and Female," and by Rev. S. Dodd, Hangchow, and one prepared by Miss M. Lawrence, Ningpo. These all took much the same ground as those of the morning, urging the importance and, in some respects, the necessity of schools in connection with missionary operations.

In the discussion which followed, several of the speakers took the same view. Some, however, and notably Dr. Guick, who has had wide experience in different parts of the world, presented the other side—the danger of depending too much on mere education, to the secularization of the conversion of the heart. This is illustrated in southern Europe, where there is much sound and great wisdom, but little real religion. The speaker referred to the difficulties and discouragements, and the best way of conducting schools so as to secure the one great end of bringing souls to Christ, were not presented as fully as they should have been. A speaker stated that the Roman character was found useful for aiding pupils to learn to read books in their language. Another said that the teaching dictionary, which so far as our alphabets, has been compiled for this purpose, The pupils consult this with great readiness and do not need a slave dictionary.

Dr. Nelson regretted that a man so well fitted at Dr. Martin to compile class books for the mission colleges and schools, should have left the missionary ranks.—Mr. Wyke vindicated the method of teaching Chinese in the English Peking University.—Rev. W. Muirhead said that extensive educational institutions for the Chinese youth were much wanted, and that English should be taught in them.—A diversity of views on the subject of teaching science was found to exist among the members of the Conference. The high education that Mr. Mateo advocated was thought by some to be unadvisable. Science, it was argued, will not make Christians of the Chinese youth.—N. C. Daily News.

THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI

May 14th.

Following the valuable devotional exercises, two papers on "Medical Missions" were read, which were prepared by Dr. J. G. Kerr of Cambridge, and Dr. G. Abbott, neither of whom were present. The first paper, after stating the importance of the subject, went on to point out the ignorance of the native physicians on anatomy and physiology, the nature and causes of diseases, the properties of medicine, practice of surgery, means of relieving pain, together with the influences which is supposed to be exerted by the elements, evil spirits and superstitions generally. It was noted that the charms of hygrometers and sanitary laws are wholly disregarded, and infantile diseases are not understood. Foreigners have aided much in supporting hospitals, and the writer advocated the pay system; also that home hospitals, having incomes, should be kept in trust.

The second paper maintained the suitabilities of China for medical missions, since the Chinese people, like the Greeks, the Chinese doctor stands between the priest and the fortune-teller. Also, that the work is not simply philanthropic, its great aim is soul-saving. The writer also dwelt with much earnestness, fullness, and force, on the means necessary to success, arguing that the medical missionary should devote himself only and exclusively to this work; and also the importance of practical work which female medical missionaries can accomplish was well illustrated during the discussion following the reading of these papers.

A paper prepared by Miss S. H. Woolton, of Foochow.—She contrasted vividly the differences between the tiny-footed lady, and the large-footed working woman, presenting the case only as she found it in Foochow. The one was married and had three children, to her husband, who could not be a lady, though she could be in all other respects of being a lady, was viewed as a slave girl, and at best could only be the second wife of a gentleman. While the more eligible was its possessor to a good position. These points were illustrated by quoting the opinions of Chinese teachers.—What was the most difficult question, but the writer, and most of those present, said that the salvation of the soul should be preached against by every one. It is said to be a prime cause of infidelity; also that all women in the north bind their feet more or less.

The afternoon session (henceforth to commence at 4.30) was occupied with the reading of two papers on "Woman's work for Woman," read by Dr. Rappor and Mrs. Crawford. The first paper was on the importance of the work, the importance of the work was evidently denied, and that the salvation of the soul should be preached against by every one. It is said to be a prime cause of infidelity; also that all women in the north bind their feet more or less.

At the beginning of this session, a motion was passed appointing a committee to draw up a final appeal for more men for our work.

May 15th.

In the morning session, the first paper read was by the Rev. E. Lebeler, for many years connected with the school of the Basel Missionary Society. It appears plainly from his carefully prepared statement of the schools connected with this organization, that the principles on which they were formed are the German mind has ruled. Nothing is more characteristic of the German mind than the very complete way in which education has been elaborated and expanded. The results of the German school system, which also embraces training both in the subsequent career of many catchers and leaders. When the pupils showed anxiety to learn the Confucian Classics, the missionaries told them that the Confucian system is seriously defective, for example, that Heavenly Dog devours the sun and moon, and that there are five elements, and so forth. Still the pupils were allowed to learn the Confucian Classics.

This question, shall Confucius be taught or not, came up again in the second and concluding session, on the 16th, when the Rev. Dr. W. Metzen, God—his—was—Christian nations the discoverers of scientific truths. The Christian nations now teach not only religion to other races, but with it science, in order to elevate them to a higher level. Many preachers teach. It is a common thing in America for the preachers and professors of science to be called to be clergymen. Oftentimes, whether in Christian or non-Christian countries should be communicators of knowledge as well as of the lessons of religion. It is therefore right for some missionaries to do their time, or at least a large part of it, to the direction of schools and the training of the rising youth of a country in the sciences. The theory of a missionary's duties ought to be so comprehensive as to cover within it education as a legitimate object. The following names as Wayland, McLean, Hopkins, and Woolsey illustrate the roll of those men in America who are both great teachers and eminent clergymen. Education is important as one of the weapons by which heathenism may be overthrown and the mind of the Chinese nation emancipated. The days of seclusion for the Chinese have passed away.

For the last few years the capture of the entire band of so-called Internationalists after having been estimated at from 500 to 3,000 and described as a section of widely-extended organisation, to be brought into immediate operation throughout the kingdom, it appears they number twenty-five persons only.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.

Sales of Old Bills at \$573 to \$575, the latter rate being for select cheats. Of New Malwa annatrees at \$580, with allowance from six to sixteen per cent.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bills, on demand, \$3,114

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, \$1,112

Bank Bills, at 6 months sight, \$4,024

Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight, \$4,074

On BOMBAY.—Bank, eight, \$239

On CALCUTTA.—Bank, eight, \$239

Bank, sight, 732

Private, 30 days sight, 744

SHARES.

Hongkong, and Shanghai, Bank Shares—20

per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$750 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's shares—\$3,450 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share.

Hongkong and Shanghai Insurance Company's shares—\$44 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's shares—\$45 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's shares—\$5 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The

30 per cent.

Hongkong Gas Company's shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's shares—\$55 per share.

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AND

EXTRACTS.

BYRON REACH.

There love, than not for above my song,
It's small wonder that it fears to rise,
Knowing it cannot reach thy Paradise;
Yet ever to dwell here my thoughts amount,
Nor try to understand the secret wrong,
We know the lack has wings to the slate.
We know he fates, "know the sweet song dies,
That fair would reach Heaven's gate sustained and strong;
But angels, leading from the shining brink,
Cate the faint note and know the poor sang fails,
And then the last song dies to the slate.
We know he fates, "know the sweet song dies,
That fair would reach Heaven's gate sustained and strong;
So let me have, and so I will,
More for the earth than hearon his song walls,
Yet sweetest heart when meets to God's light."

PARTHIAN MARSTON.

AFTER THIS REFUSAL.

You think me cruel? Indeed, sir,
Then of night can you fairly complain?
You may think your good luck that you're free, sir,
From a creature that loves to give pain.
Men call us unkind and capricious;
When our eyes are closed and slow;
And we with briars and thorns vicious,
Because I have said "no."
You liable of rules and treason,
And clearly you can't understand
That a woman may set for a reason
Which is honest but unorthodox.
And say that my form is "semipine,"
That my eyes, are "candor blue;"
They are—your language is graphic—
If they are, they are too good for you!
I care not for "exquisite frises,"
But without I care rather not part
The boughs of which I partly possess,
Neither youth nor grace nor heart.
No! sir! You may live with your eyes
Yours falls, or Prodigy grows old;
But I've long since applied all match-makers
That this lot is not to be sold!"

Also California.

THE MIGHTY CZAR.

The Emperor of Russia is the Sovereign,
and remains the terrible symbol of truth. A

friend of mine had a bad Lithuanian pro-

priator some time since. "Did you ever see

the Emperor?" The peasant uncovered his

head. "No, I have not seen him; but
know what he is like." "Indeed?" Yes,
he is of immense size, wears a crown on his
head, is all shining and has a white bear
reaching to his knees." It was just the por-

trait of the Almighty such as he is repre-

sented in apocalyptic portraits. That is
why, in the days when the Emperor deliv-

ered his Moscow speech, a single word suf-

ficed to snuff out the Pandava Committee's

the direction of the masses. Hence it is

that a warlike but silent and patient enthu-

siasm has prevailed since then in the coun-

try; hence it is that a proclamation of the

Czar will suffice to reduce the efforts

to its proper level; for despite all con-

spiracies, despite all underground incitem-

ment, the army and people will then rally. "The

Czar has spoken," and that will suffice.

A CONSTANTINOPLE SLAVE SALE.

We were particularly struck by the bearing

of two Caucasian girls, both white, who were

seated together upon a divan. One of them

seemed scarcely fourteen years old. She

had bright chestnut hair, dark eyelashes,

which shaded eyes of liquid blue; a light,

well-rounded form and regular features, over-

cast with melancholy. She was a beauty of

the first class. Her companion, aged eighteen,

was slightly less beautiful, but was a per-

former on the *kemenda*, Turkish violin.

In addition, she was recommended as a good

cook, seamstress, and washer. Her brown

hair fell to her knees. She looked at the

visitors with a fixed eye, and fixed her eyes on the Egyp-

tion who had come to buy, with an expression

which seemed to ask him to purchase her.

Their owner called attention to their good

points, just as if they were horses, and made

them show their regular, pretty teeth. He

drew also upon the strict decorum of their

ancestors. The Egyptian, however, found

fault with the price—200 Turkish pounds—

and took a black girl for 35, as he simply

wanted a house servant. The sale being

completed, the party were served with pipes

and coffee, and left the house.

THE IMPERTURBABLE PASSENGER.

A train boy on an Illinois road found a

rather tough customer in an old gentleman

of composed mien, who received all shots as

it were bullet-proof. The boy bombarded

him with papers, and pamphlets, and candies

and bound books, and nuts, and fruit of one

kind and another. But it was no good. Had

the elderly party been lined inside with brass

he could not have shown greater indifference.

The boy fretted under this treatment, as was

plain to be seen.... He had passed the cigar

so many times, and without success when

he said, in a tone of desperation:

"Try some of these cigars, and if they don't

kill you within a month, I'll give you the

money back."

The man was somewhat annoyed at that, but

he had the boy. He said:

"If I am dead how can you give me the

money?"

"I'll give it to your family, then."

"But I didn't go no family."

"Well, I'll give it to the family next door,"

persisted the boy.

"But their no family next door," said

the man, with the smile lengthening his face.

"Oh, there'll be one more in when they

hear you are dead," was the quick reply.

The elderly passenger shut up like a bo-

rowed knife.—*Dandery News.*

THE MAN'S AND THE WOMAN'S WAY.

Sometimes an indolent wife sends her

husband to the servant's bureau to select

chamberlain, and what a delicious ass he

makes of himself, to be sure! Being a man,

the first smile or smirk he makes, he

calls it amiability, and he doesn't want any

more besides bags in his place. Why,

the girl of seventeen, in the corner there

with red cheeks, trips up to him, so to speak,

in five minutes, and when he has cracked

her under-the-chin-and-made-his-contract-

and parted, all the cooks look at each

other and say:—"Man, man, the name is

greenness." At other times husband and

wife come here together. He thinks the

pretty, brunette in the corner is just the

thing in chambermaids. He is a man who

doesn't say much about these things; but

when he can tell an honest, intelligent woman

when he looks into her face, as he says:—"Now

that girl, my dear! looks to me as if she

would be a safe companion and indulgent

servant, and—a! a brazen, impudent, poor-

for-nothing," replies his wife. "I wouldn't

give her house room." It is on such occa-

sions as these that the man perceives how

infinitely superior are the intuitions of the

woman. Finally she selects a red-haired,

pink-marked female, with a squint. What

has beauty got to do with my work?" she

says with much force. If you observe

closely, you will perceive that on these occa-

sions, the unemployed servants understand

the situation perfectly. That is to say, one-

half of them heighten their attractiveness

in order to win the wife; the other half en-

ploy all their devices to impress the bus-

band. Your vulgar housekeeper looks

through the illusions of the boudoir with a

clear eye. The experience of her life has

told her that in the matter of cooks she

has only two choices of two evils: The ambi-

able, tractable, obliging creature, that is a

joy forever, cannot cook; and the obtuse,

repellent, tyrannical girl always gets up the

best dinner. It is a curious fact, fully corro-

bated by the keeper of the boudoir, that men

who alone pretend to judge of good diners,

can never select a good cook, and that women

who are notoriously indifferent to these things,

are the only safe judges in supplying the

means.

A RUSSIAN ROMANCE.

Two years ago, at a masked ball in St. Petersburg, a black domino concealed Prince D., an officer of Cossacks, in the character of a

man, yet he was known to be the same person.

"I love you, Prince; will you love me?"

"Why not? But, first, I should like to see

what that sombre domino covers?" "Not

so fast; consent, at first, to answer my question." What! love you without knowing

whether you are pretty or ugly, knowing

only my own eyes?" "Yes!"

Prince D. broke out into a loud laugh, which was not very proper, as he himself confessed, and between two pairs of laughter, he replied: "Well, yes, I will love you; will you lay aside that rag, now?" He sought to unmask the unknown, but she receded, saying, "Now less than ever; I have your promise; I retire, and in two years you will see me." "Two years?" "Yes, in two years I will be your wife." "My wife in two years?" "Certainly." "Am I affianced, then?" "It is to a demon or angel?" And he broke out into a new laugh, for he took the unknown for a joke. The unknown answered: "To a woman who loves you, rich, beautiful, powerful, and sixteen years of age."

Prince D. exclaimed, "How! why wait two years?" "We shall be old or dead by that time." "Two years! two centuries?" "Yes, during which you will prove to me your love." "How?" "In being faithful, absolutely faithful to me!" "At least, I shall see you!" shall know who you are, and where you live?" "No! Pardon! Pardon! I will write to you every Sunday, and you can answer me." "Every Sunday, and you can answer me?" "How can I send you my letters?" "By giving them to the person who will bring you mine. Two years! Alas! Here is my hand in pledge of my faith. Do not forget, Prince, your promise!" He took the little proffered hand, and was astonished. It seemed to him that the hand was very great, one under the now

old and wrinkled skin.

But, though the Armenian is better known,

and indeed occupies a much more influential position than Constantine among any other, he is not the only one who is known to be a man of influence in Armenia, taking a more refined and delicate expression, fit him admirably for political bargaining and the fine intrigues of State. The Turk has learned by experience to trust and value him, and his future will probably be a very great one under the now

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